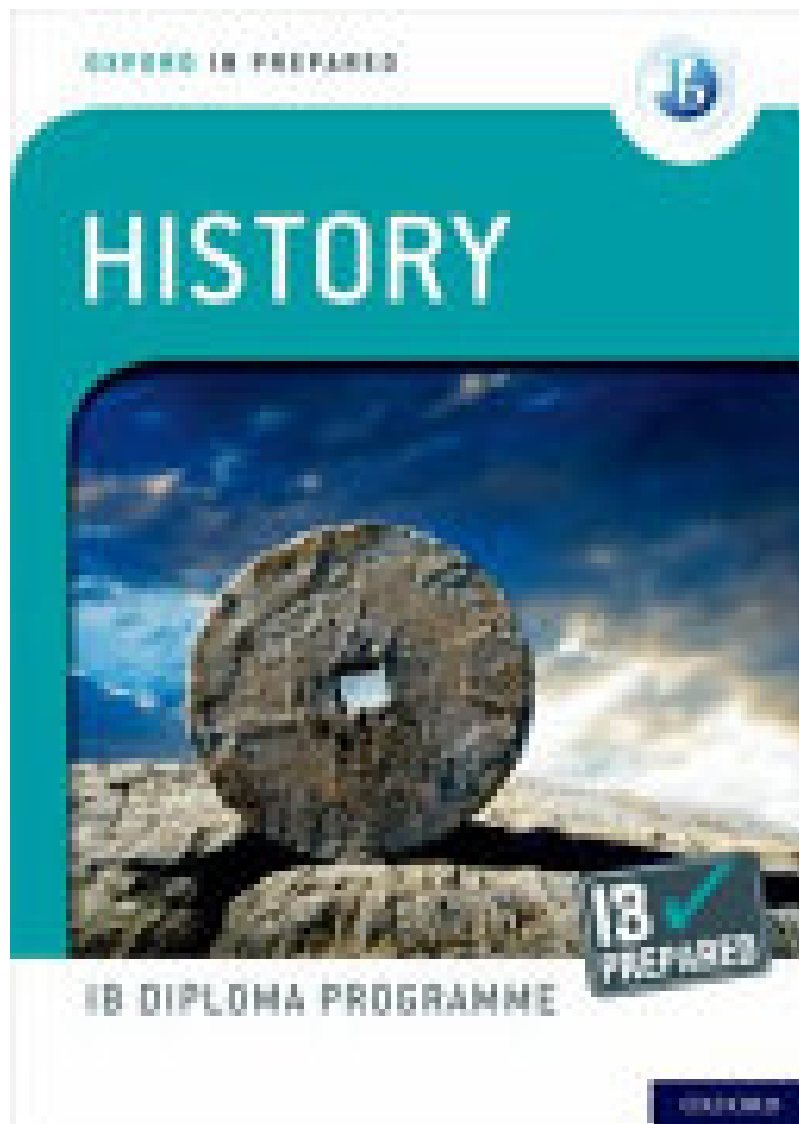


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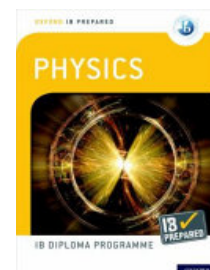


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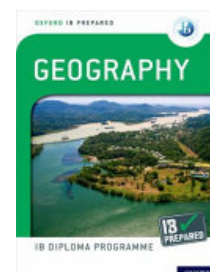
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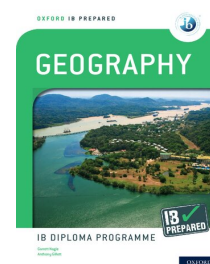
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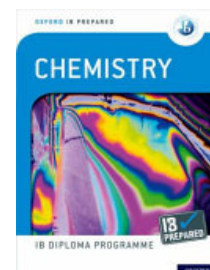
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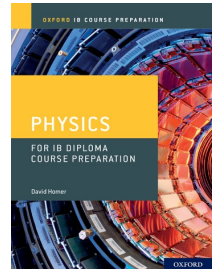
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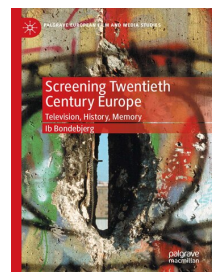
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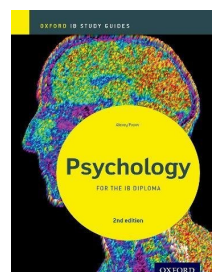
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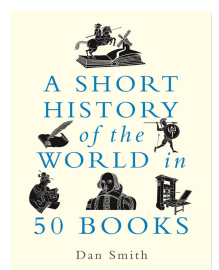
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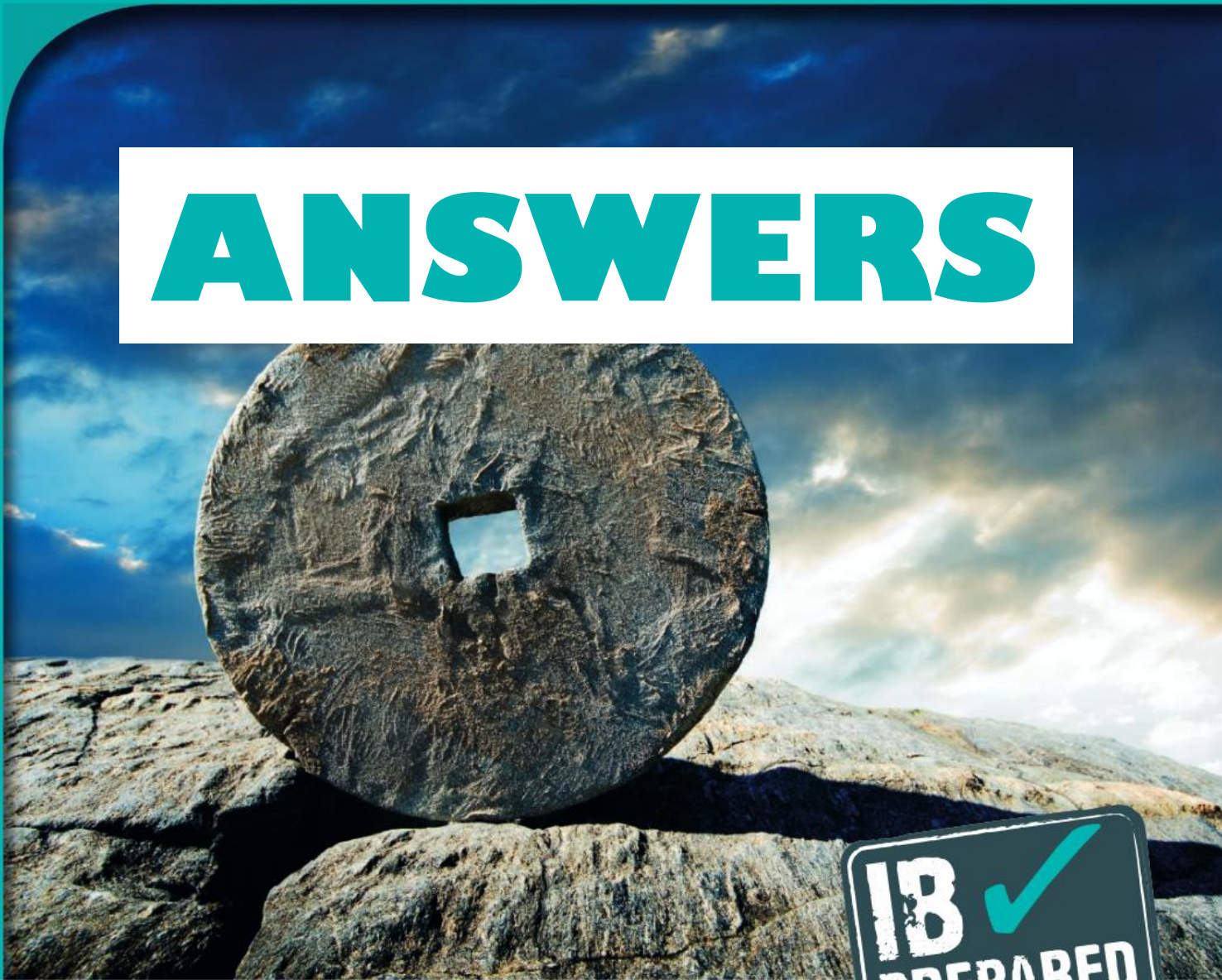


OXFORD IB PREPARED



# HISTORY

## ANSWERS



IB DIPLOMA PROGRAMME

David M. Smith  
Sheta Saha

OXFORD

# IB Prepared History

## Answers to practice exam papers

Here are the answers to the practice exam papers from *IB Prepared History*.

For direct access, click on the paper below.

**Paper 1**

**Paper 2**

**Paper 3 option 1: History of Africa and the Middle East**

**Paper 3 option 2: History of the Americas**

**Paper 3 option 3: History of Asia and Oceania**

**Paper 3 option 4: History of Europe**



## Paper 1

### Prescribed subject 3: The move to global war

1. (a) The weaknesses of the Munich Agreement, according to Source B:
  - It was unfair to the Czechs.
  - The agreement weakens Czechoslovakia.
  - It ignores USSR.
  - It imperils the rest of Czechoslovakia.
  - It tips the balance of power in Eastern Europe in Germany's favour.
- (b) The reasons why Britain signed the Munich Agreement, as suggested by Source C:
  - Britain did not trust the Soviet Union.
  - The Soviet Union may not have been sincere in its offers of military support.
  - Military cooperation between Britain and the Soviet Union was never a viable option.
  - Britain was more concerned about Soviet expansion into western Europe than it was about German expansion into central Europe.
  - Britain's military was not able to resist German expansion in October 1938.

2. The value and limitations of Source A are as follows:

#### Value

- It is written in 1938 at the time of the Munich conference.
- As an editorial it gives its opinion, and potentially that of its readers, of the Munich conference.
- Because editorials can reflect the opinions of its subscribers, the tone and content suggest that the policy of appeasement was somewhat popular.

#### Limitations

- It uses emotive language to describe support of Chamberlain's achievement in Munich and this can be evidence of editorial bias.
- It is not balanced, ignoring opposition, especially in parliament, to appeasement.
- The editorial could be trying influence public opinion rather than reflect it.

- 3.

Marks	Level descriptor
5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The response includes clear and valid points of comparison <b>and</b> of contrast.</li> </ul>
3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The response includes some valid points of comparison and/or of contrast, although these points may lack clarity.</li> </ul>
1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The response consists of description of the content of the source(s), and/or general comments about the source(s), rather than valid points of comparison or of contrast.</li> </ul>
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The response does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.</li> </ul>

**Indicative content**

**Comparisons:**

- Both sources agree that Britain was interested in accommodating German demands.
- Both sources note the absence of the Soviet Union from the agreement.
- Both sources doubt that either Britain, France, or the Soviet Union were serious about fighting for the independence of Czechoslovakia.

**Contrasts:**

- Source C states that the Soviet Union made offers of military cooperation whereas Source B states that the Soviet Union (Russia) formed no part of the deliberations.
- Source B suggests that the agreement did not support British interests, whereas Source C states that because they could not fight at that time the agreement did support British interests.
- Source C suggests that that the agreement helped maintain the balance of power in the east by denying the Soviet Union from expanding its influence to the west, Source B suggests that the agreement damages the balance of power in the east.
- Source C suggests that Britain was concerned about the Soviet Union expanding influence to the west, whereas Source B sees German expansion as the main issue.

**4.**

Marks	Level descriptors		
	Focus	Use of sources	Own knowledge
7–9	The response is focused on the question.	Clear references are made to the sources, and these references are used effectively as evidence to support the analysis.	Accurate and relevant own knowledge is demonstrated. There is effective synthesis of own knowledge and source material.
4–6	The response is generally focused on the question.	References are made to the sources, and these references are used as evidence to support the analysis.	Where own knowledge is demonstrated, this lacks relevance or accuracy. There is little or no attempt to synthesize own knowledge and source material.
1–3	The response lacks focus on the question.	References to the sources are made, but at this level these references are likely to consist of descriptions of the content of the sources rather than the sources being used as evidence to support the analysis.	No own knowledge is demonstrated or, where it is demonstrated, it is inaccurate or irrelevant.
0	The response does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.	The response does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.	The response does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.



**Indicative content**

- Source A** Popular opinion in Britain was supportive of appeasement. Chamberlain had been in power just over a year and needed public support, but that does not make it a sound foreign policy. The fact that he received such praise reinforced Chamberlain's view that he was right. Not only was appeasement popular, so was a general disengagement from continental affairs. The international instability and tension was causing a "burden" in Britain. The agreement was meant to satisfy popular domestic concerns surrounding fighting another war on the continent.
- Source B** Despite the Munich Agreement being popular in Britain, it weakened Czechoslovakia politically and economically and thus made future war more likely. Those who argue that the rest of Czechoslovakia would be protected by the Munich Agreement were wrong. If and when Hitler wanted to advance into the rest of Czechoslovakia there would be nothing stopping him. Russian exclusion weakened the Agreement.
- Source C** Britain was in no position to fight for Czechoslovakia in 1938. She did not cooperate effectively with her French ally. Britain was more interested in avoiding a war and limiting Soviet influence in the west than stopping German expansion. The British had a deep distrust of the Soviet Union and so even if the Soviets had been willing to help stop German expansion, Britain was not prepared to accept this help.
- Source D** It depicts a weak Britain (Chamberlain) and France (Deladier) indicating the policy was weak. The Soviet Union (Stalin) is depicted as suspicious. Germany (Hitler) and Italy (Mussolini) are depicted as strong and defiant. Stopping German expansion was in the interest of the USSR as well, yet they are not sitting with the others suggesting that stopping German expansion was not a priority for Britain and France.
- Own knowledge** You may argue that appeasement was a weak policy in that it ultimately did not stop Germany from expanding into the rest of Czechoslovakia in March of 1939. You may also argue that it served British interests in that Britain was only half way through her modest rearmament plan in October 1938 and could not have fought had Hitler rejected the Munich Agreement. The agreement, therefore, could be viewed as trading the Sudetenland for more time for Britain to rearm. Chamberlain feared Soviet influence moving west more than he did German expansion to the east and the exclusion of the Soviet Union from the Munich conference reflects this fear, indicating that stopping German expansion was not Chamberlain's priority. You could also argue that the appeasement was a weak policy in that the Munich Agreement made Stalin more inclined to a deal with Germany than with the west in 1939 after witnessing the west's betrayal of Czechoslovakia. Popular opinion in Britain opposed rapid rearmament and the increased taxes and defence spending, rather than spending on social programmes, that this entailed, especially during the Depression, and therefore supported the Agreement and slower rearmament as this was seen as more in the domestic interest of Britain. The British Dominions of Canada and Australia opposed fighting for Czechoslovakia and could not be counted on to support Britain if it went to war over the Sudetenland, which would place more of the burden of fighting and financing a war on the British. Europe was not Britain's only concern. The Sino-Japanese War threatened British holdings such as Hong Kong and Singapore. On the other hand, you can argue that the Munich Agreement was at least partially successful. Hitler saw it as a defeat as he had wanted all of Czechoslovakia in September 1938 and was forced into a diplomatic structure largely created by Britain. Britain was in a better position to guarantee Polish borders in the Spring of 1939 than she had been to guarantee Czech borders in October 1938 and therefore offered a stronger statement after Germany expanded into the rest of Czechoslovakia. Ultimately, the Agreement had avoided, if only for a year, a war that none of Europe, including Germany, was prepared to fight.

## **Paper 2**

### **Topic 1: Society and economy (750–1400)**

1. This question requires that you offer a judgment on how important you think BOTH famines and disease were to the social structure of a state. You can choose any states you wish from any period between 750 and 1400. You may argue that, in fact, famines and disease did not have a significant impact, however disease and famine must still be the focus of your answer. You must offer historical detail to support your evaluation, although of course this detail will depend on both your position and the states that you choose. Your response should be relatively balanced between the two states that you use as your examples.

### **Topic 2: Causes and effects of medieval wars (750–1500)**

2. This question requires that you give a balanced review of the impact of two leaders on the outcome of the war. To avoid a narrative or descriptive answer you need to link the actions of the individuals to the outcome of the war and not just to events within the war. It is therefore important to discuss what the outcome of the war was. You might argue that the actions of the individuals had a significant impact on the outcome. On the other hand, you might argue that it was other factors such as the strength/weakness of their enemies, technology, or other factors that were more impactful. Your discussion should be balanced between the two individuals. Elements you might discuss could include strategy, tactics, leadership and diplomacy.

### **Topic 3: Dynasties and rulers (750–1500)**

3. This question requires that you make an appraisal of the nobility's contribution to governing two states. The states do not need to be from the same region. You may compare the importance of the nobility of the two states or evaluate each state separately. In other words, there is no need to make any links between the two states. As such, the two states can come from different periods between 750 and 1500. Regardless of the states you choose, some elements you could discuss are the legal status of the nobility, what positions within the government did they hold, important decisions taken by the nobility, relationship with monarchs, and criticism or opposition offered by the nobility.

### **Topic 4: Societies in transition (1400–1700)**

4. This question requires that you offer a balanced examination of the role that changes in established trade patterns affected how states developed. The states can come from the same region. Because it is dealing with the concept of change you should establish what existing trade patterns were like and then how they changed and then the impact of these changes. You may argue that for some European countries changes such as the growth of trans-Atlantic trade were key to economic development, while simultaneously being detrimental to the development of existing American societies. This question could also be an opportunity to examine the impacts of the slave trade on European, American and African societies. You could also discuss Mediterranean and Pacific routes and their effect on participating societies.

### **Topic 5: Early Modern states (1450–1789)**

5. This question requires that you examine both the similarities and differences in the methods used to maintain power in two states each from a different region. Your answer needs a comparative structure. Ideally this means that in each paragraph you should deal with both states you have chosen, making effective links between the two. This will help you avoid a descriptive answer. Elements that you could examine include use of religion and religious institutions, force, fear, treatment of opposition and domestic policies.

## **Topic 6: Causes and effects of early modern wars (1500–1750)**

- 6.** This question requires that you offer a judgment on the relative importance of religion as a cause of one war from this period. Make this judgment clear in your response. This means you can discuss other causes as well so long as your main focus is on religious causes. These other causes may include economic, political, dynastic or ideological causes. You can choose any war you wish within the time frame.

## **Topic 7: Origins, development and impact of industrialization (1750–2005)**

- 7.** To answer this question, you must offer a detailed and balanced review of the importance of political stability to the development of industrialization in two states. The states do not need to be from the same region or period so long as the period under discussion falls within the years 1750–2005. There is no need for a comparative approach so you can use the first half of your response to discuss one state and the second half to discuss the second state. You may take a variety of stances regarding the question. You may, for instance, argue that political stability was important to industrial development in both, one or neither state. In making your argument you may refer to other factors that fostered industrial development such as population growth, access to natural resources, existing infrastructure or capital accumulation, but political stability should form the focus of your response.

## **Topic 8: Independence movements (1800–2000)**

- 8.** For this question, you will need to consider the degree to which wars have sparked independence movements.

## **Topic 9: Emergence and development of democratic states (1848–2000)**

- 9.** This question requires that you make a judgment on how important constitutions were to the development of any two democratic states. Because of the nature of the topic, the states you choose must both have developed in or after 1848. Some factors that you discuss may predate 1848, but they must be directly linked to developments within the timeframe. The states can be from any region and may or may not have developed at the same time. Elements you may examine include the development over time of the constitution, individual and/or group rights laid out in the constitution, the structure of government prescribed by the constitution, or opposition to the constitution. You may include both written and unwritten constitutions.

## **Topic 10: Authoritarian states (20th century)**

- 10.** For this question, you will need to give a balanced appraisal of the role that weak existing governments played in the emergence of authoritarian states. You can use a comparative approach if you wish, but this is not necessary. Because the question refers to “states” you can use one or multiple leaders within the chosen states as examples. You may argue that other factors such as economic or ideological factors were more important, but existing political systems need to be the focus of your response, explaining why this was not a factor.

## **Topic 11: Causes and effects of 20th-century wars**

- 11.** This question requires you to offer a judgment on how important you believe economic factors were in causing two 20th-century wars. You may use a comparative structure, but this is not necessary. Economic factors can include trade relations, competition for natural resources, or imperial rivalries. It is not enough to simply discuss or describe the economic factors preceding the outbreak of hostilities; you must determine their importance and make direct links to the outbreak of the war. You should also examine the importance of other factors to the cause of the wars.

**Topic 12: The Cold War: Superpower tensions and rivalries  
(20th century)**

- 12.** When answering this question, you need to offer a judgment on the significance of containment policy in determining the relations between the superpowers. In this case “superpowers” refers to the United States, the USSR and China. You will need to examine whether the actions that came about because of containment policy increased, decreased or left tension between the superpowers unchanged. Regardless of your evaluation, containment policy must remain the focus of the response throughout.

## **Paper 3 option 1: History of Africa and the Middle East**

### **Section 8: European imperialism and the partition of Africa (1850–1900)**

1. This question requires you to offer a judgment on how important economic factors were to decisions on the partition of Africa by European states. You may, for example, refer to the quest for both resources and markets related to the expansion of industrial capitalism in Europe and the growing competition between these states in this regard. The importance of infrastructure, such as telegraphs and railways, and the concept of “real occupation” as well the influence of individuals such as Cecil Rhodes could also form part of your answer. You could also discuss the importance of non-economic factors such as religion and the missionary movement, and/or the growing influence of social Darwinism as well the relations between European powers. It is important to remember, however, that the focus of your response should be on the relative importance of economic factors. Regardless of the factors that you discuss, it is important that you support your argument with specific examples. For example, any discussion of “real occupation” should be supported with an example of a European country settling a portion of Africa.

### **Section 11: 20th-century nationalist and independence movements in Africa**

2. In this question, you need to assess the part that the Mau Mau movement played in the eventual independence of Kenya. Arguments that the Mau Mau were influential in the independence movement can include increasing pressure that its violent military campaign placed on the colonial government both in Kenya and in Britain. You could also discuss Kenyatta’s position in the movement. On the other hand, you could also argue that the Mau Mau had limited influence on Kenyan independence, discussing the fact that Britain was retreating from colonial holdings around the world at that time. The Mau Mau were also one of several historical nationalist uprisings from 1895, including the Nandi Resistance and the Giriama Uprising. There are also arguments that the Mau Mau Uprising can be seen as more of a civil war within the Kikuyu in that there were a number of Kikuyu that worked against the Mau Mau.

### **Section 13: War and change in the Middle East and North Africa 1914–1945**

3. This question requires you to offer a considered and balanced review of the effect of the mandate system on both the mandating powers and the territories they administered. You may briefly discuss the mandate system itself, but the focus of your response must be the effects of the system. For effects of the mandate system on the mandating powers you may discuss regional influence, acquisition of property, weakness of the Permanent Mandate Commission. Challenges within the system can include the administration of government and law, mediating between rival populations, and preparation for independence. You could also discuss the impact of the Second World War on the mandates of the region.

## Paper 3 option 2: History of the Americas

### Section 8: US Civil War: causes, course and effects (1840–1877)

1. This question requires you to assess Lincoln's impact on the course of the US Civil War. You may argue, for example, that Lincoln's decisions on matters such as emancipation, conscription, appointing and dismissing military leaders, and his influence on military strategy had a substantial impact on how the war was fought from the Union perspective. On the other hand, you could argue that Lincoln was ineffectual in pursuing his war aims early in the war, unable to direct General McClellan, and that it was the Confederate army that dictated the course of the war at least until 1863. Other elements you could use include the composition of his cabinet, the election of 1864 and his relationship with Congress. Regardless of the evidence you choose, it is important to link it to the progress of the war itself.

### Section 10: Emergence of the Americas in global affairs (1880–1929)

2. In this question, you need to assess the relative importance of the various reasons for the entry of the United States into the First World War. You may examine the reasons for non-intervention, such as German-American opinion, passivism, isolationism, and the preservation of trade, but you should include how this changed with circumstances to stay focused on the question. In terms of reasons for intervention, you may evaluate The Zimmerman Telegraph and the degree to which it influenced the decisions of the US government and affected public opinion. You could also examine the initiation and resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare and the sinking of the *Lusitania*. Regardless, the command term for this question requires that you make a judgment as to the relative importance of these reasons.

### Section 16: The Cold War and the Americas (1945–1981)

3. Because the command term for this question is “to what extent” you will need to take a position as to whether you think Kennedy's foreign policy was successful or not while also examining counter-arguments. To do this, you will need to establish what his foreign policy goals were, namely containment of communism especially in Latin America, Africa and Asia. Should you argue that his foreign policy was successful you could point to elements such as his support of the Limited Test Ban Treaty, his support of West Germany in response to the building of the Berlin Wall, and his successful resolution of the Cuban Missile Crisis. On the other hand, Kennedy was less successful in his negotiations with the USSR at the Vienna Summit in 1961, or developing a stable democratic government in South Vietnam. His support of the Bay of Pigs invasion was also a foreign policy setback.

## Paper 3 option 3: History of Asia and Oceania

### Section 11: Japan (1912–1990)

1. For this question, you will need to offer a considered and balanced review of the statement. You may agree, partially agree or disagree. Japan was satisfied in so far as she had occupied Germany's Pacific colonies early in the First World War and was granted Shandong in the Treaty. Germany's northern Pacific colonies were granted to Japan as League of Nations mandates and she gained a permanent seat on the League of Nations Council. Japan was also granted half of Germany's pre-war trading concessions in China, despite Japan demanding all of these concessions. The final settlement, however, did not include any formal mention of racial equality nor did it grant Japan all of Germany's Pacific colonies.

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## Section 14: The People's Republic of China (1949–2005)

2. For this question, you will have to offer a considered appraisal of the Great Leap Forward's impact on China. You could use a thematic approach looking at, for instance, social, economic and political impacts of the Great Leap Forward. You might, on the other hand, adopt a more chronological approach. Regardless of which approach you adopt, you must make connections between the elements of the Great Leap Forward and the impacts of these elements on China. Aspects of the plan that you could discuss include: the establishment of communes, increase in industrialization, backyard steel furnaces, and agricultural developments such as irrigation. The impacts that you could highlight include famine, increased state coercion, political changes within the Communist Party including the damage to Mao's reputation, and the initial increase in and subsequent reduction in industrial production.

## Section 15: Cold War conflicts in Asia

3. Because the command term for this question is "to what extent" you will need to take a position on whether you think it was French military failures that resulted in its retreat from Vietnam or whether other factors such as nationalism, ideology, public opinion in France or economics were the dominant reason. If you argue that it was military weakness that resulted in French withdrawal you can emphasize Viet Minh victories such as Route Coloniale 4 and Diem Bien Phu as well as the French inability to effectively neutralize the Viet Minh's guerrilla tactics. You could argue, on the other hand, that it was the military and economic support of the People's Republic of China that allowed the Viet Minh to win the war. You might contrast Chinese support of the Viet Minh with the United States' support of the French which, although it constituted much of the French cost of the war, stopped short of direct intervention during the siege of Diem Bien Phu. You could also argue that that French diplomatic setbacks in 1946 and in 1953–1954 played a role in the French withdrawal.

## Paper 3 option 4: History of Europe

### Section 12: Imperial Russia, revolution and the establishment of the Soviet Union (1855–1924)

1. For this question, you will have to offer a considered and balanced review of the New Economic Policy. Regardless of your argument you should state the goals of the NEP, namely to rebuild industrial and agricultural output after the Civil War and the policy of War Communism. There were economic successes in that industrial output did rise, reaching 1914 levels by 1928. This was accomplished through measures such as tax reform and limited privatization of small industry. Setbacks such as the Scissors Crisis were overcome. These gains, however, were beginning to slow by 1928. There were, however, political and ideological aspects to the NEP that should be considered, including ideological opposition within the Communist Party and implications for the rise of Stalin, the ban on factions and the Lenin Enrollment.

### Section 13: Europe and the First World War (1871–1918)

2. This question requires that you give a balanced consideration of the role the alliance system played in the outbreak and expansion of the First World War. You may argue that previous Balkan conflicts had not resulted in a general European war and that it was a failure to solve the diplomatic crisis of July 1914 that brought all the European powers and their empires into a war in 1914. Another argument could be that once Russia mobilized, alliances such as the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance, with ancillary agreements such as the Blank Cheque and the British guarantee of Belgian neutrality, ensured that the war could not be restricted to the Balkans. You could argue that other factors such as war plans, imperialism, and the Anglo-German naval race contributed to the escalation of the conflict.

## Section 14: European states in the inter-war years

3. For this question, you will have to make an appraisal of how successful Hitler's economic policies were during the period 1933–1939. You may argue that economic policies designed to increase employment such as public works, youth work battalions (Voluntary Youth Service) and conscription were successful in reducing unemployment. You might also argue that some of these gains were the result of encouraging women to leave the labour force and the removal of Jews from the labour statistics, though statistically these had little impact. Other policies such as autarky and the Four Year Plan designed to prepare Germany for war were less successful. Large businesses tended to benefit from Nazi policies while workers and small business owners did not. You might also argue that what gains were achieved could not be sustained in the long term with deficit financing.

# Exploring the Variety of Random Documents with Different Content

the 43d Reserve Division took part in the campaign in October.

## **1916.**

### **FRANCE.**

1. The division left Serbia to return to France at the end of January and beginning of February, 1916.

### **VERDUN.**

2. After a rest in the vicinity of Valenciennes (February-March) it was sent to the Verdun front at the end of March, and went into action west of the Meuse on April 10 (attacks of Bethincourt and the Mort Homme), where it suffered heavy losses between April 10 and May 25. The 12th Company of the 201st Reserve Infantry Regiment received not less than 185 men as replacements during the month of May. (Document.)

3. Toward the end of May the 43d Reserve Division was withdrawn from the front and sent to rest in the Thionville area. At Verdun it had lost 50 per cent of its infantry.

### **RUSSIA.**

4. At the middle of June it entrained at Novion Porcien and was again sent to Russia. Itinerary: Charleville-Trèves-Cassel-Leipzig-Dresden-Breslau-Cracow-Lemberg-Stojanow (southwest of Sokal.) The 204th Reserve Infantry Regiment detrained on June 19.

5. On the Russian front the division was engaged west of Loutsk in the German counteroffensive in June. (Its losses may be estimated from the fact that the 12th Company of the 201st Reserve Infantry Regiment received replacements of 152 men in July and August, the 3d Company at least 145 men from July 9 to 29.)

### **FRANCE.**

6. On November 15 the division was brought back to the Western Front. (Itinerary Oderberg-Leipzig-Frankfort-Mayence-Thionville-Sedan-Thourout.) Reduced to three regiments by the assignment of the 204th Reserve Infantry Regiment to the 218th Division, a new formation, it was at rest for almost a month in the vicinity of Rethel.

### **VERDUN.**

7. In consequence of the French attack of December 15 north of Verdun, the division was concentrated in the vicinity of Azannes. On December 17 it relieved the remnants of the 10th Division in the Chambrettes sector.

## **1917.**

1. The 43d Reserve Division remained at Verdun until January 31, 1917, without being engaged in any important action. However, it suffered rather heavy losses there.

## **CHAMPAGNE.**

2. After a rest in Alsace, the division was sent to Champagne, where, on February 22, it reenforced the front between Loivre and east of the Cavaliers du Courcy. The French attack of April 16 caused it serious losses.

## **ARGONNE.**

3. Relieved at the end of April, and reorganized, it went back into line in the calm sector of Vauquois about May 9; the 12th Company of the 201st Reserve Infantry Regiment was filled up by the arrival of 100 men (1918 class; men from the 613th and 614th dissolved Infantry Regiments).

4. At the end of May the division was withdrawn from the Argonne. It was rested and reorganized first in the Ardennes, then in the vicinity of Laon.

## **CHEMIN DES DAMES.**

5. From July 18 to 20, it went into the sector Panthéon-Épine du Chevreigny (south of Pargny-Filain) and almost at once underwent the artillery preparation and the French attack of July 30 which caused it heavy losses, increased by the counterattacks which it attempted on July 31 and August 10. On July 30 the 12th Company of the 202d Reserve Infantry Regiment had only 5 noncommissioned officers and 56 men left (document). On August 10 the 201st Reserve Infantry Regiment was almost completely destroyed and left 124 men as prisoners south of La Royère.

6. The 43d Reserve Division was relieved from the Chemin des Dames on August 23 and sent to rest until the end of September in the vicinity of Laon. It was filled up and reorganized.

## **LA MALMAISON.**

7. Receiving training at the beginning of October in view of an offensive which was to anticipate the expected French attack, the elements of the 43d Reserve Division were engaged, beginning with October 15, to reenforce weakened divisions at Vaudesson, La Malmaison, and Bruyeres. They underwent the attack of October 23, which caused them heavy losses (53 officers, 2,190 men, prisoners). The remnants of the division were relieved on the Ailette on October 28.

## **RUSSIA.**

8. The division was sent to Russia soon afterwards, where it detrained on November 11, in the vicinity of Baranovitchi, after five days' travel. It then relieved the 201st Division, scheduled to go to France.

## **RECRUITING.**

The 43d Reserve Division was recruited, as was the guard in which it had its origin, from the whole of the Prussian territory. The trained men (returned, wounded, and sick), who figure in the reenforcements which it received, had the same origin (Guard, 1st Reserve Guard Division, 261st and 262d Reserve Guard Ersatz Divisions, Guard Landsturm Battalions, etc.). In April, 1917, the division absorbed a part of the 613th and 614th Regiments formed from the Guard recruit depots and dissolved on March 31.

## **VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.**

The 43d Reserve Division has always been considered a very good organization (December, 1917).

On August 10, 1917, south of La Royère, the 201st Ersatz Regiment attacked "with very great energy."

In October, 1917, at La Malmaison, the 43d Reserve Division was brought up for reenforcement as an attacking division.

Because of its recent losses (in the attack of Oct. 3) the 43d Reserve Division needs to be completely reorganized before going into action (December, 1917).

It is to be noted that all the recruits of the division come from the Guard recruit depots. (After the losses suffered on Apr. 16, 1917, the division received 3,000 men from the depots of Brandenburg.)

The human material at the disposition of the division is of high quality.

## **1918.**

1. The division left Russia on February 9 and arrived at the Camp Alten-Grabon near Magdeburg about the middle of February. After resting there about five weeks the division entrained on March 18 and traveled via Bielefeld-Gladbach-Aachen-Visé—Hasselt-Louvain-Brussels-Denderleeuw-Audenarde-Courtrai-Tourcoing to Lille, where the regiment detrained on the 22d, billeting at Loos. On the night of April 1–2 the 202d Reserve Infantry Regiment marched via Emmerin and Wattignies to Herrin, continuing on the night of April 2–3 via Chemy-Camphin-Ostricourt to Malmaison and thence to Herrin-Lietard. On April 4 the regiment proceeded to Noyelles-Godault, on the 5th back to Malmaison, and thence on the 7th to Billy Berclau.

### **LA BASSEE CANAL.**

2. The division was engaged at Festubert on April 9. The objective of the division was to break through the enemy's positions, force the passage of the Lawe and the La Basse Canal, and capture the heights of Hinges and the town of Bethum. It was held up by British resistance at Festubert and did not penetrate farther. On April 29 it was relieved by the 9th Reserve Division.

### **SOMME.**

3. After its relief, the division rested in the area south of Lille until June 24, when it relieved the 24th Reserve Division at Bouzencourt. Until August 8, it held the sector on the Somme. In the fighting in August, the division lost 600 prisoners. On August 20 it returned to line at Bray and was engaged until the end of the month. The total number of prisoners lost by the division in these two engagements was 1,100.

4. Early in September the division was broken up. The 203d Reserve Regiment was turned into the Guard Ersatz Division, the 202d Reserve Regiment to the 2d Guard Division.

## **VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.**

The division was rated as third class. Its complete failure on the La Basse attack in April and its subsequently long retention in line on the Somme prepared the way for its dissolution about the first of September.

**44th Reserve Division.**



## COMPOSITION.

	1914		1915		1916		1917		Brigad
	Brigade.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Regiment.	
Infantry.	87 Res. 88 Res. 16 Res. Jag. Btn.	205 Res. 206 Res. 207 Res. 208 Res.	87 Res. 88 Res. 16 Res. Jag. Btn.	205 Res. 206 Res. 207 Res. 208 Res.	87 Res. 88 Res. 16 Res. Jag. Btn.	205 Res. 206 Res. 207 Res. 208 Res.	87 Res.	205 Res. 206 Res. 208 Res.	87 Res.
Cavalry.	44 Res. Cav. Detch.		44 Res. Cav. Detch.		44 Res. Cav. Detch.		44 Res. Cav. Detch.		4 Sqn.
Artillery.	44 Res. F. A. Rgt. (9 Btries.)		44 Res. F. A. Rgt.		44 Reg. F. A. Rgt.		(?) Art. Command:  44 Res. F. A. Rgt.		44 Res.  2 Abt. : and 6 706 Lig 828 Lig 1322 Li
Engineers and Liaisons.	44 Pion. Co.		44 Res. Pont. Co.  44 Res. Pion. Engs.		44 Res. Pion. Co.  5 Field Co. 29 Pion. Rgt. 244 T. M. Co.  44 Res. Pont. Engs.		344 Pion. Btn.:  44 Res. Pion. Co.  5 Field Co. 29 Pion. Btn. 244 T. M. Co. 306 Searchlight Sect.  444 Tel. Detch.		344 Pio  5 Co.  44 R  244 T 21 Se Secti 250 S Secti 444 Sig 444 T 86 W
Medical and Veterinary.			44 Res. Ambulance Co.				526 Ambulance Co.  73 Res. Field Hospital. 238 Vet. Hospital.		526 Arr  71 Res. 75 Res. 238 Vet
Transports.							M. T. Col.		731 M.

## **HISTORY.**

(3d Corps District—Brandenburg.)

### **1914.**

#### **YSER.**

1. The 44th Reserve Division, formed between August and October, 1914, like the other division of the 22d Reserve Corps (43d Reserve Division), was trained at Jueterbog Camp and entrained on October 12. Detraining at Termonde, it was in action at Dixmude and at Bixschoote in October and November and lost very heavily. On November 9 the 3d Battalion of the 205th Reserve Infantry Regiment was reduced to 153 men. (Notebook.)

2. After the battle of the Yser, it occupied several sectors north of Ypres.

### **1915.**

#### **NIEUPOORT.**

1. The 44th Reserve Division remained on the Flanders front until the month of June, 1915.

2. On June 7 the division was relieved from the Lombartzyde-Nieuport sector and transferred to the Eastern Front.

#### **RUSSIA.**

3. Arriving in Russia in the middle of June, it took part in the Mackensen offensive—battles of pursuit on the Galician frontier (June 22-July 16); battle of Krasnostaw (July 19–28) and of Biskupice (July, 29–30); battles up to the Bug (July 31 to Aug. 19); taking of Brest-Litovsk on August 26.

#### **SERBIA.**

4. In October it was sent to Serbia and went through the entire campaign.

5. At the end of December, it was sent to rest in Hungary.

### **1916.**

#### **FRANCE.**

1. At the end of January, 1916, the 44th Reserve Division entrained for France. (Itinerary: Inddis-Budapest-Vienna-Rosenheim-Cologne-Charleroi.) It detrained at Landrecies-Valenciennes on February 6. It did some work on the Somme front (the 306th Reserve Infantry Regiment near Peronne; the 208th Reserve Infantry Regiment remained at Mesle until Mar. 14) and then entrained at Landrecies on March 24.

### **VERDUN (MORT-HOMME).**

2. Concentrated in the vicinity of Buzancy, at the end of March, the division went to the left bank of the Meuse. On April 11 the 86th Reserve Brigade went into line in the Mort-Homme sector. The 44th Reserve Division was in action beginning with April 25, and suffered very heavy losses (April-May).

3. On June 5 the 44th Reserve Division was withdrawn from the front, reorganized, and sent to rest in the vicinity of Sedan (replacements from the 3d and 5th Corps Districts).

### **SOMME.**

4. Transferred to the Somme (July 2 and 3), the division sent some of its elements into action on the Estrees-Belloy front on July 4. It underwent the French attacks between these two villages (July 6–10) and launched a violent counterattack on the 7th and 8th. These engagements caused it severe losses (9 officers and 522 men as prisoners).

### **LASSIGNY.**

5. Relieved on July 10, it spent a few days at rest, and on July 20 entered the line in the sector of Lassigny-Beuvraignes.

Between June 1 and July 15 the 205th Reserve Infantry Regiment, after it had received men from the Beverloo depot, had received at least 145 men for its 5th Company, 167 for its 8th; on July 14 the 1st Company of the 206th Infantry Regiment received at least 128 men; some (1917 class) had only been in the service since May 5.

### **SOMME.**

6. Sent to rest in the middle of September, the 44th Reserve Division again went into action on the Somme (Berny en Santerre-Genermont), between October 9 and October 28, and again lost very heavily.

7. It then came back into the Lassigny sector, where it was reorganized (reinforcements of 300 to 400 men per regiment). It transferred the 207th Reserve Infantry Regiment to the 228th Division, a new organization.

## **1917.**

### **LASSIGNY (RETREAT).**

1. In March, 1917, the 44th Reserve Division took part in the German retreat and left the lines at Lassigny to take up its position between La Fère and Moy (Mar. 25).

### **LA MALMAISON (WOËVRE).**

2. Sent into the reserve of the army at the end of March in the vicinity of Marle St. Gobert, the division was concentrated on April 15 in the vicinity of Monampteuil-Filain (Apr. 20). On the 21st, on both banks of the Oise-Aisne Canal, it relieved the remnants of the division decimated by the French offensive of April 16 and at La Malmaison received the new attack of May 5. Very much exhausted (1,670 prisoners),

it was replaced at once (night of May 5–6) and transferred to the Woëvre first and then to the Côtes de Meuse northeast of St. Mihiel, where the division took over the sector of Chevaliers after being reorganized. It was withdrawn October 25.

#### **FLANDERS.**

3. On November 10 it went into line in Flanders, north of Passchendaele.

#### **ARTOIS.**

Relieved at the end of the month, it was sent to the sector of Neuve Chapelle. It was still there March 19, 1918.

#### **RECRUITING.**

The 44th Reserve Division was mixed at the time of its formation (one regiment from Hanover), but has since become purely Brandenburg by its reduction to three regiments. However, this does not prevent the occasional introduction of extraneous elements—for example, in July, 1916 (urgent call for available reserve at Beverloo). The 1917 class then made its appearance on July 12, 1916 (in the 208th Reserve Infantry Regiment); the 1918 class on April 13, 1917 (in the 205th Reserve Infantry Regiment).

#### **VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.**

The 44th Reserve Division has been designated an assault division.

The 44th Reserve Division has not shown any great military value in the course of the battles which it went into north of the Aisne. Certain elements, however, fought well. One must note that the combat effectives of the division were very much reduced by the artillery preparation before the attack of May 5, 1917.

After the battle of the Aisne, the division made up for its losses with elements from the field recruit depots and two replacements, one coming from Warsaw (1917 class), and the other from the 5th Corps District (mostly returned wounded).

#### **1918.**

#### **LA BASSEE CANAL.**

1. About April 1st, the division was retired to the second line, from which it returned on the night of April 12–13 to attack near Locon on the 13th. It held a sector in that region until its relief by the 220th Division on May 6–7.

2. The division rested at Courrieres for three weeks. On May 26 it relieved the 39th Division west of Vieux Berquim. Here it remained until July 4, when it was relieved by the 207th Division.

#### **SOMME.**

3. The division moved to the area northwest of Tournai early in July. There it rested and received drafts until its return to line northeast of Martinpuich on August 26. The division fell back on Flers (27th),

Beaulencourt (1st), Villers au Flos (2d), Ruyaulcourt (3d), southwest of Havrincourt (7th). It was withdrawn from line on September 10 after losing 700 prisoners.

4. It was out of line for four weeks and unconfirmed reports indicated its presence at Metz. However, it again appeared in line on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front on October 10, north of Montay. It fought around Le Cateau until the end of the month when it was withdrawn from line north of Roversart. About the fourth of November the division was back in line at Locquignol and in the closing days of the war it fell back to Maubeuge.

#### **VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.**

The division was rated as first class. It was not used in any of the major offensives of 1918.

**44th Landwehr Division.**

## COMPOSITION.

	1916		1917		1918		1918	
	Brigade.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Regiment.
Infantry.	Rosenberg.	93 Ldw. 382 Ldw.	44 Ldw.	81 Ldw. 93 Ldw. 382 Ldw.	44 Ldw.	81 Ldw. 93 Ldw. 382 Ldw.	(?)	81 Ldw. 93 Ldw. 382 Ldw.
Cavalry.					3 Sqn. 2 Uhlan Rgt.		3 Sqn. 2 Uhlan Rgt.	
Artillery.			Art. Command: 270 F. A. Rgt.		134 Art. Command: 4, 5, 6, and 8 Abtl. 254 Ldw. F. A. Rgt. 828 and 837 F. A. Btries.		134 Art. Command: 61 Res. F. A. Rgt.  822 Light Am. Col.  1268 Light Am. Col. 1321 Light Am. Col.	
Engineers and Liaisons.			(444) Pion. Btn.:  411 T. M. Co.  544 Tel. Detch.		(444) Pion. Btn.:  2 Landst. Co. 7 C. Dist. Pions. 4 Landst. Co. 7 C. Dist. Pions. 411 T. M. Co. 544 Tel. Detch.		444 Pion. Btn.:  4 Landst. Co. 7 C. Dist. Pions. 244 Searchlight Section. 544 Signal Command: 544 Tel. Detch. 63 Wireless Detch.	
Medical and Veterinary.			274 Ambulance Co.  360 Field Hospital. Vet. Hospital.		274 Ambulance Co.  268 Field Hospital. 360 Field Hospital. Vet. Hospital.		274 Ambulance Co.  360 Field Hospital.	
Transports.			M. T. Col.		M. T. Col.			



## **HISTORY.**

(81st Landwehr Regiment: 18th Corps District—Grand Duchy of Hesse and Hesse—Nassau. 93d Landwehr Regiment: 4th Corps District—Prussian Saxony. 382d Landwehr Regiment: 7th Corps District—Westphalia.)

### **1916.**

#### **LORRAINE.**

1. The 44th Landwehr Division was formed in April, 1917, by the grouping of the 44th Landwehr Brigade (93d and 382d Landwehr Regiments) and the 81st Landwehr Regiment. The latter regiment had been successively attached to the 39th Reserve Division (area of St. Dié until the spring of 1916), to the Bavarian Ersatz Division (near Verdun until the end of 1916) and finally to the 54th Division (Flirey).
2. The 44th Landwehr Brigade, called the Rosenberg Brigade until July, 1916, united in December, 1915, on the left bank of the Moselle, the 1st Landwehr Ersatz Regiment, afterwards the 382d Landwehr Regiment (formerly attached to the Norroy Brigade) and the 93d Landwehr, former Von Gundlach Regiment of the Graudenz Corps, formed from two of the six surplus Landwehr battalions of the 4th Corps District and of the 38th Landwehr Brigade Ersatz Battalion (Hanover), identified Jeandelize in June, 1915. It was attached to the 8th Ersatz Division at the beginning of 1916.
3. The 44th Landwehr Brigade held the Moselle front on the left bank of the river until it was transformed into the 44th Landwehr Division.

### **1917.**

#### **BOIS LE PRÊTRE.**

1. The formation of the 44th Landwehr Division in April, 1917, had no effect upon the position of the elements which entered into its composition. They continued to hold the left bank of the Moselle (Bois le Prêtre) until October, 1917.
2. In this sector the 44th Landwehr Division gave signs of its presence only by a few unimportant raids.

#### **UPPER ALSACE.**

3. On October 13, 1917, the 44th Landwehr Division was relieved from Bois le Prêtre, entrained on the 16th at Arnville, Pagny, Bayonville, and was transferred to Alsace, detraining at Sierentz and Bartenheim. During the night of the 18th–19th it went into line on both banks of the Rhône-Rhine Canal.

On November 7 the division suffered some losses at Schoenholz.

### **VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.**

Composed for the most part of elderly men accustomed to holding calm sectors, the 44th Landwehr Division is the antithesis of an attack division. However, it knows how to organize and maintain a position and there is reason to believe that it would do well on the defensive.

Each of its regiments possesses an assault troop.

### **1918.**

1. The division held the Altkirch sector throughout 1918 until the armistice. The sector remained absolutely quiet.

### **VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.**

The division was rated as fourth class.

**45th Reserve Division.**

## COMPOSITION.

	1914		1915		1916		1917		Brigad
	Brigade.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Regiment.	
Infantry.	89 Res.  90 Res.  17 Res. Jag. Btn.	209 Res. 212 Res. 210 Res. 211 Res.	89 Res.  90 Res.  17 Res. Jag. Btn.	209 Res. 212 Res. 210 Res. 211 Res.	89 Res.  90 Res.  17 Res. Jag. Btn.	209 Res. 212 Res. 210 Res. 211 Res.	90 Res.	210 Res. 211 Res. 212 Res.	90 Res.
Cavalry.	45 Res. Cav. Detch.		45 Res. Cav. Detch.		45 Res. Cav. Detch.		45 Res. Cav. Detch.		45 Res.
Artillery.	45 Res. F. A. Regt. (9 Btries.).		45 Res. F. A. Rgt.		45 Res. F. A. Rgt.		(?) Art. Command:  45 Res. F. A. Rgt.		45 Res.  1 Abt. : 2, an 773 Lig 839 Lig 1210 Li
Engineers and Liaisons.	45 Pion. Co.		45 Res. Pion. Co.  45 Res. Pont. Engs.		45 Res. Pion. Co.  90 Res. Pion. Co. 245 T. M. Co. 45 Res. Pont. Engs.		II/21 or 345 Pion. Btn.:  6 Co. 21 Pions. 45 Res. Pion. Co. 245 T. M. Co. 294 Searchlight Section. 23 Res. Searchlight Section. 445 Tel. Detch.		345 Pio  6 Co. 45 Re 245 T — Se Secti 445 Sig  445 T 141 \
Medical and Veterinary.			45 Res. Ambulance Co.				527 Ambulance Co.  75 Res. Field Hospital. 76 Res. Field Hospital. 77 Res. Field Hospital. Vet. Hospital.		527 Arr  76 Res. 77 Res. 445 Vet
Transports.							732 M. T. Col.		732 M.

## **HISTORY.**

(2d Corps District—Pomerania.)

### **1914.**

1. The 45th Reserve Division (forming the 23d Reserve Corps with the 46th Reserve Division) belongs to the series of divisions formed between August and October, 1914. It received its training at the Jueterbog Camp, entrained on October 12, and detrained at Alost in Belgium.

#### **YSER.**

2. On October 21, 1914, the 45th Reserve Division was engaged in the battle of the Yser in the vicinity of Noordschoote-Steenstraat, and suffered serious losses in the course of the battles, which were prolonged until November (from Oct. 15 to Nov. 11 52 officers and 1,669 men in the 212th Reserve Infantry Regiment, according to the Official List of Casualties).

3. In December elements of the division were in line in the vicinity of Bixschoote.

### **1915.**

#### **FLANDERS.**

1. The division remained in Belgium and in the vicinity of Armentières during the entire year of 1915 and the first half of 1916.

2. On April 22, 1915, it attacked in the Steenstraat sector and occupied the village of Lizerne, which counter attacks obliged it to abandon.

### **1916.**

#### **FLANDERS.**

1. The 45th Reserve Division continued to occupy the zone north of Ypres (Steenstraat-Boesinghe) until March 3, 1916. The 209th and 212th Reserve Infantry Regiments were temporarily detached (from the end of January to the beginning of March) and assigned to the 26th Division in the Becelaere sector.

#### **MESSINES.**

2. On March 12 the division took over the sector of Messines, south of Ypres. Until the month of September it did not take part in any important action.

#### **SOMME.**

3. At the beginning of September it was withdrawn from Flanders, sent to the Somme, and engaged in the sector of Thiepval-Martinpuich (Sept. 9 to 24). On September 15 it withstood the British attack between Courcellette and Thiepval, where it lost very heavily.

#### **OISE.**

4. After a short rest in the vicinity of Bapaume the division was sent to the Noyon area. It transferred the 209th Reserve Infantry Regiment to the 207th Division, a new formation. At the beginning of October it went into line on the left bank of the Oise at Tracy le Val. In the interval, in order to fill up its regiments, it had to borrow from the Landsturm battalions of the 2d Corps District (men of the Landsturm 2d Btn., trained and untrained from the classes 1892 to 1894).

### **1917.**

1. January 22, 1917, the 45th Reserve Division left the sector of Tracy le Val for the Sissonne Camp, and received training there for three weeks. Its regiments had been practically re-formed. Between September 24, 1916, and February 21, 1917, the 210th Reserve Infantry Regiment had received 79 noncommissioned officers and 1,522 men.

2. On February 12 it went into the sector Osly-Courtil-Chevillecourt, west of Soissons. In March it retired in the direction of Coucy le Château; it was put in reserve (Mar. 20 to Apr. 10) in the area north of Laon.

#### **AIISNE-CHEMIN DES DAMES.**

3. On April 10, in anticipation of the French attack, the elements of the division were concentrated near Filain. On the 7th the 210th Reserve Infantry Regiment was in action south of the Ailette Canal (east of Vauxaillon). The other regiments were sent west of the Oise-Aisne Canal toward Braye en Laonnois. All the units underwent the attack of April 16, and were relieved between April 20 and 22, having suffered very heavy losses.

4. Concentrated and reorganized north of Laon (Crecy sur Serre), the division again went into action near the Oise-Aisne Canal (Froidmont Farm-Malval Farm, on May 3). Its losses were again very severe during the new French attack of May 5. It was withdrawn from the front on the 6th.

#### **VERDUN.**

5. Transferred to the vicinity of Conflans and reorganized, the division went into line on the Côtes de Meuse (Calonne les Éparges) on May 27.

6. After three months in the sector on the Côtes, the 45th Reserve Division entrained at Conflans (Sept. 26) for Flanders.

#### **FLANDERS.**

7. On September 22 it went into position in the Zonnebeke sector as a counterattacking division. Elements of the division were engaged on October 1 (Polygon wood), on the 4th (Zonnebeke), and from the 9th to the 12th as reinforcements on the Passchendaele front. After the British attack of October 12 the division, very much exhausted by these battles, was relieved.

#### **VERDUN.**

Transferred to the rear of the Côtes de Meuse, sent into line on the heights northeast of St. Mihiel in November; it was sent to the vicinity of Bohain in December.

### **RECRUITING.**

Mixed at the time of its formation (1 Hanseatic Regiment), the 45th Reserve Division was recruited almost entirely from Pomerania, in theory at least, after its reduction to three regiments. Like the other units recruited from this province (4th Division), at the end of 1915 and several times since then, it has received a relatively large proportion of elderly men (1892 to 1894 classes, trained and untrained).

### **VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.**

The 45th Reserve Division fought well on the Somme. It put up a vigorous defense on the Aisne in the course of its two engagements of April 16 and May 6, 1917.

The Pomeranians, who formed the greater part of its effectives, have a military reputation to sustain. However, according to the statements of prisoners, when the 212th Reserve Infantry Regiment came from the Verdun front to Flanders it refused to attack on September 30, 1917. (British Summary of Information, Oct. 4.)

### **1918.**

#### **ST. QUENTIN.**

1. Toward the end of January the division relieved the 36th Division near Faye (north of St. Quentin), the latter division side slipping toward the south. It remained here and took part in the initial attack of the Somme offensive; it was withdrawn about the 24th of March. It was not entirely withdrawn on that date, however, for besides still having some elements in line, the rest of the division was in close support as a "follow up" division. In this fighting it lost heavily.

#### **MONTDIDIER.**

2. A few days later it went to rest in the Montdidier area. Early in April it entered line near Assainvillers (east of Montdidier), where it was identified on the 6th, and was relieved by the 206th Division on the 18th, going to rest and refit in the region of Vouziers.

#### **AISNE.**

3. On the 1st of June the division was in reserve northeast of Fère en Tardenois, and on the 3d it reinforced the front near Chaudun (southwest of Soissons); it was relieved by the 23d Division and went to rest near Oulchy le Château (west of Fère en Tardenois).

#### **MARNE.**

4. The allied counteroffensive having started on July 18, the division was hurried into line near Montron (east of La Ferté Milon) to meet it. Here it was heavily engaged and suffered severe losses. It was relieved by the 26th Division on July 27.

5. It did not have an opportunity to rest, however, for it relieved the 201st Division north of Fère en Tardenois two days later. It was relieved on August 3, and went to rest in the Maubeuge region. It was identified here on the 23d, but a few days afterwards, the Germans fearing an American attack in Alsace, it was dispatched to the vicinity of Muelheim, where it arrived prior to September 3.

#### **CHAMPAGNE-ARGONNE.**

6. The division entrained on the 24th for Flanders, but was ordered to detrain when it reached St. Morel (south of Vouziers) on the 26th and remained there until midnight. Then the 212th Reserve Regiment entered line in the Aire valley near Baulny, while the remainder of the division moved farther to the west and entered line to the north of Fontaine en Dormois (northeast of Suippes). On October 8 these elements came to the east and the division was in line as a whole northwest of Châtel Chéhéry. It was withdrawn on the 25th and went to rest in Lorraine in the vicinity of Conflans (southwest of Briey).

7. On the 4th of November it came back into line near Woël (northeast of St. Mihiel); it was still here on the 11th.

#### **VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.**

The 45th Reserve has been considered a second-class division. Heavily engaged on the Somme (three times), on the Aisne, against the Allied counteroffensive, and in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne, it has done a great deal of heavy fighting during 1918, without, however, ever particularly distinguishing itself. It suffered exceedingly heavy losses. Early in September, the 212th Regiment received as a draft the 397th Regiment of the disbanded 222d Division. About the 16th of October it received a very large draft of replacements among which were a considerable number of elements of decidedly Bolshevistic tendencies. Men deserted to the rear, to the enemy, and quite a few were punished for insubordination to officers, and some for refusing to fight. The morale of the whole division was very low.



**45th Landwehr Division.**

## COMPOSITION.

	1917		1918	
	Brigade.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Regiment.
Infantry.	45 Ldw.	107 Ldw. 133 Ldw. 350 Ldw.	45 Ldw.	107 Ldw. 133 Ldw. 350 Ldw.
Cavalry.	(?)		4 Sqn. Gd. (Saxon) Cav. Rgt. 23 Drag. Rgt.	
Artillery.	Art. Command: 408 F. A. Rgt.		498 F. A. Rgt. 1027 Light Am. Col. 1043 Light Am. Col.	
Engineers and Liaisons.	(445) Pion. Btn.: 4 Res. Co. 22 Pions. 345 T. M. Co. 545 Tel. Detch.		183 Pion. Co. 4 Landst. Co. 9 C. Dist. Pions. 221 Searchlight Section. 545 Signal Command: 545 Tel. Detch.	
Medical and Veterinary.	Ambulance Co. 355 Field Hospital. Vet. Hospital.		639 Ambulance Co. 355 Field Hospital. 45 Vet. Hospital.	
Transports.	562 M. T. Col.			

## **HISTORY.**

(19th Corps District—Saxony.)

### **1917.**

1. The 45th Landwehr Division was formed on the Eastern Front in April, 1917. The 107th Landwehr Regiment was taken from the 35th Reserve Division; the 133d Landwehr Regiment from the 92d Division; and the 350th Landwehr from the 91st Division, after having been a part of the 88th Division.

### **VOLHYNIA.**

2. Until February, 1917, the 45th Landwehr Division occupied a sector in Volhynia, near the Kovel-Rovno railroad.

### **VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.**

The 45th Landwehr Division has been on the Eastern Front since its formation. It appears to have only a mediocre offensive value.

### **1918.**

### **UKRAINE.**

1. In February, 1918, the division advanced toward Kiev. A man of the 133 Landwehr Regiment wrote from the Wolczek Camp (southeast of Kovel) on the 15th of March: "Our regiment continues

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